sult that the triggering lever **22** is located thereon. Provided in the plate-like molding **6**, around the emerging push-rod extension **21**, is a cutout **61**, which provides free space in all directions **R1** to **RX** during swinging movement. Above the cup part **50**, the casing **5** has an outwardly oriented horizontal flange **51**, on which the annular flange **62** of the molding **6**, said flange projecting beyond the shaped collar **60**, rests and extends further outward by way of its outer border **63**. The shaped collar **60** projects into the cup part **50**. The flange **51** and annular flange **62**, located thereon, are connected, e.g. screwed, to one another. The outer border **63** is connected, e.g. likewise screwed, to the shell-like seat **3**. The seat shell **3** grips beneath the spring element **4**, which is restrained between the casing **5** and the top molding **6**.

Figure 4B

In the case of the seat **3** being deflected from the rest position **0** to the maximum possible inclination angle α, the elastic outer sleeve **43** of the spring element **4** is temporarily deformed in its restraint, as an increasing spring resistance develops. The deflection takes place by the action of force, namely by the user's weight shifting.

Figures 5A and 5B

In the case of the *first embodiment* of the mounting, in contrast to the previous pair of figures, Figures 4A and 4B, use is made of a *second variant* of a spring element **4**. In this case, the core **44** extends axially upward as core continuation **440** and thus projects into the cutout **61**. In the case of the seat **3** being deflected from the rest position **0**, the core continuation **440** strikes against the border of the cutout **61** in the case of the maximum possible inclination angle α. The geometrical configuration of the cutout **61**, in conjunction with the dimensions of the core continuation **440**, allows the maximum possible inclination angle α to be defined or movement directions to be determined, e.g. only to the side or only from the front to the rear. This can be achieved by a correspondingly slot-like cutout **61**. It would also be possible for other, crosswise or diagonal movement patterns to be formed in such a way.

Figures 6A and 6B

To complement the central column **2** – mostly the pneumatic spring – which terminates conically at the top, the axial through-passage **45** of the spring element **4** is likewise conical. In order to optimize the movement characteristics, it has been found to be advantageous for the core **44** in the spring element **4** to be widened as a radial bead **441** in the region of the central section **42**. It is thus possible, in the case of a relatively high level of deflection from the rest position **0**, for material of the elastic outer sleeve **43** to be supported on the radial bead **441** and for a relatively high spring resistance to develop. In the case of the *first variant* of the spring element **4** (according to Figure 6A), the core **44** terminates with the top section **40** of the outer sleeve **43**.

The *second variant* of the spring element **4** (according to Figure 6B) with a core continuation **440** is provided if the intention is to limit the swinging movement of the seat **3** to a maximum permissible inclination angle α or in accordance with a specific movement pattern. It would be possible for the elastic outer sleeve **43** to consist, for example, of a specifically suitable rubber mix, whereas the core **44** is preferably metallic.

Figures 7A to 9B

A *second embodiment* of the seat mounting according to the invention is illustrated here. Once again, an underframe **1**, a central column **2** – preferably a pneumatic spring – a seat **3**, the spring element **4**, the bottom casing **5'** and a top molding **6'** are provided for this chair. The special feature here is that, rather than being formed by a separate plate, the top molding **6'** is formed by a correspondingly contoured aperture **60'** in the seat carrier **6'**. The aperture **60'** encloses the top section **40** of the spring element **4** in the same way as the shaped collar **60**. The cutout **61'** is provided again in the seat carrier **6'**. The casing **5'** is inserted into the aperture **60'** by way of its top border, is enclosed by the seat carrier **6'** and is connected to the latter, the spring element **4** being more or less encapsulated in the process. The cutout **61'** provides the freedom of movement as deflection from the rest position **0**.

If use is made of the *first variant* of the spring element **4** (according to Figure 6A), as is the case with the arrangement in Figure 9A, the moveability of the seat **3** resting on the central column **2** is more or less unlimited. If use is made of the *second variant* of the spring element **4** (according to Figure 6B) with the core continuation **440**, as the arrangement in Figure 9B shows, it is possible to limit the movement as described above (see Figures 5A and 5B).

Figure 10

In the case of this *third embodiment* of the seat mounting, use is made of a *third variant* of a spring element **4**, which is likewise intended for fitting onto a central column **2**. The sheath-like core **44** has an axial through-passage **45** for accommodating the top end of the central column **2**, preferably a pneumatic spring with a telescopically extensible lifting rod. It is advantageous if the axial through-passage **45**, to complement the lifting rod, narrows conically upward.

The core **44**, consisting, for example, of steel, has an encircling shoulder surface **442**, which is preferably produced by an outside cone with a diameter which tapers in an upwardly sloping manner. A conical outer sleeve **43** made of elastic material, e.g. rubber, is arranged on the shoulder surface **442**. The outer sleeve **43** is enclosed by a top molding **600**, with the result that the latter constitutes a casing **600** for the outer sleeve **43**. In order to ensure optimum functioning, the core **44** should be fixed to the outer sleeve **43** and the latter should be fixed to the top molding **600**. The spring element **4** is thus a three-part component, comprising the core **44**, the outer sleeve **43** and the top molding **600**. A seat fastened on the top molding **600** can execute elastic movements in the horizontal plane by virtue of the elasticity of the outer sleeve **43**, which is arranged between the core **44** and the molding **600**. Provided in the molding **600**, coaxially with the axial through-passage **45**, is a cutout **61"**, which allows access for a triggering lever **22** to the triggering push rod **23** of the pneumatic spring (see Figure 4A).

Figures 11A and 11B

In the case of the *fourth embodiment* of the seat mounting which is shown here, use is made of a *fourth variant* of a spring element **4**, which, once again, is fitted